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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1863.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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(acquired or constitutional). Gravel, and
Farts in the Bladder. Guaranteed free from
mercuric. Sold in boxes of 6, made by
all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,
The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug
Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MUST REACH OUT

Japanese Do Not Want Their
Immigration Stopped.

BRINGS INCREASED BUSINESS.

Opinion On Trouble With
Hawaii.

Japanese Attack Foreigners—Mr.

Asano's Contract for
Steamers.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—It goes
without saying, says the *Chi* Shimpō
of today, that emigration and coloni-
zation are necessary for the develop-
ment of a nation. The spreading of a
culture to all parts of the world is similar
to the extension of the roots of a tree.

Those which absorb nutriment from
all directions grow to be large trees,
but those planted in pots are barely
kept alive by the continual care of
gardeners. The present wealth and
power which England boasts of have
been attained from her colonies hav-
ing been planted in various parts,
each forming, as it were, a small Eng-
land, not from any special ability of
her race, nor extraordinary natural re-
sources of her land.

It is natural that commerce will be
developed and her navigation advanced
even without any stimulation on the
part of the authorities, while the in-
crease of the military equipment would
become necessitated, when any one
race shall spread over large tracts of
land, forming altogether a wealthy and
powerful country.

The population of Japan is increasing
annually. Wherever, there were only
37,450,000 in 1884, the number had
increased to 41,120,000 in 1894, thus
showing an increase of some 3,670,000
in a decade of years. As the popula-
tion of Formosa is some 2,600,000, it
will follow that a difficulty will be ex-
perienced in disposal of the overwelling
population unless territory as large as
Formosa be found abroad every 10
years to take up the increasing num-
ber.

Ever considered simply from the do-
mestic point, leaving aside the ques-
tion of the extension of national in-
fluence, there is a great necessity for
finding an outlet for the population.
It is all the more evident that with the
emigration of Japanese abroad their
manners and customs will be trans-
ferred and the demand for Japanese
articles will be increased. For instance,
the exports to Hawaii was only 25,000
yen in 1884 which augmented to 333,000
yen in 1895, or 16 times as much in
nine years, which abnormal increase
could be placed only to the emigration of
Japanese, as the amount of imports
had not changed to any great extent
except small fluctuations.

It has been argued that the Japanese
like a life of seclusion and lack also
perseverance, so that they cannot bear
hardships in foreign lands. However,
as far as experience has gone, the con-
trary has been the case. They are
bold, and do not fear to go out to any
parts of the world, they being found
now not only in Hawaii, San Francisco,
Vancouver, Canada, Queensland,
New Caledonia, the Philippines Islands,
Singapore, Vladivostock, and many
other places, while they project emi-
grating to South America also.

In spite of these being troubles with
Hawaii, Japanese are going to proceed

home still, and even in the interior of
Korea, where the life and property of
individuals are not safe and many had
been persecuted by mobs, they ensure
themselves of a safe passage.

At present, no instance of noticeable suc-
cess is seen except in Hawaii, where there
are numbers of Japanese who have
acquired fortunes or become land
owners.

As emigration has such a promising
future, the Government should stimu-
late it and give protection to it. In
regard to the present Hawaiian trou-
ble, the Government is hoped, will
not resort to such an unbecoming act
as twisting the arms of a child, by
ruthless negotiations with Hawaii,
although obstacles in the way of emi-
gration should not be removed. It is
also necessary that a man-of-war
should be sent there occasionally in
ordinary times, and not merely in cases
of emergency. In advancing the na-
tional power, or in disposing of an in-
creasing population, emigration and
colonization abroad are affairs of urgent
necessity to Japan and its Gov-
ernment.

—

JAPAN HERALD'S VIEW.

Doesn't See Much That is Good In
Hawaii.

If we may be permitted to judge of
the competency of the hand of usurpers
that seized the Government of Hawaii,
who took upon themselves to dethrone
and imprison the legitimate sovereign,
their actions towards recent immi-
grants to the Islands, only a very low
estimate can be formed of it. Nor does
their honesty in conducting affairs, or
in giving their reasons for misdeand-
ing them, stand on any higher plane
than their shiftness and judgment.
Neither do the discordant decisions of
its bench entitle its occupants to be

regarded with much respect.

From information that has been
published, a tolerably clear compre-
hension can be formed of the actuali-
ties of the case, and both the Govern-
ment there and the emigration agent
here figure as blameable, but the Ha-
waiian administrators are especially
so. Without much question, the greater
portion of the immigrants are enti-
tled to compensation for what they
have been subjected to, also to recom-
pence of expenses, and the Japanese
Government would be wanting in duty
to these of its own subjects, if it did
not procure for them what is due from
the Hawaiian blunderers and manufac-
turers of false pretenses.

It is not difficult to understand that
reasons exist for checking immigration
from Japan, and that the Hawaiian
Government would be justified in
resorting to fair and above-board
measures for imposing some reasonable
check upon it, instead of resorting
to the shifty subterfuges to which it
has not been ashamed to descend to
accomplish the end in view.

The Government here, however, may
be trusted to exact all that justice de-
mands, and its conduct will meet with
foreign approval, provided it be not in
excess of the actual requirements of
the occasion.

—

FOREIGNERS' ATTACKED.

Japanese Assault Russian Consul in
Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, May 4.—The success
of Japan in the war with China ap-
pears to have had the effect of inflating
the minds of the Japanese, giving them
exalted ideas as to their prowess as a
nation, so that individual instances of
disrespect for foreigners have become
pronounced. Upon occasion, when na-
tives are met with in the country by
gangs of men having little or no hesi-
tation to attack them, either with or
without provocation. The Russian
Consul at Yokohama, Prince Lobanov,
was lately assaulted by some drunken
soldiers, and in another case a much
respected citizen, Mr. Wilkin, was bat-
tered about the head with heavy wooden
gates, and upon him several wounds
were inflicted. Both cases are now un-
dergoing official inquiry, but unless
strong measures are adopted to do
away with the evil complained of, for-
eigners will take to carrying secret
arms again, in self defense.

—

MR. ASANO'S WORK.

Proposal to Pacific Steamer Lines
Accepted.

YOKOHAMA, April 23.—The *Asahi*
says that Mr. Asano, president of the
Toyo Kisen Kaisha, held conferences
with the P. M. and the O. & O. steam-
ship companies at San Francisco, with
regard to the steamship service be-
tween America and Japan. He pro-
posed that the three companies should
each put three steamers on the line and
carry on the trade and that both for-
eign companies should withdraw one
of the eight steamers now used
by them on the arrival of three steam-
ers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha about
April next. A telegram was just be-
reaved by the authorities, stating that
Mr. Asano's proposal had been
agreed to by the P. M. and O. & O. com-
panies.

—

MORE INSTRUCTIONS.

YOKOHAMA, April 24.—The Gov-
ernment sent further instructions to
Minister Shimamura by the China
which left for San Francisco via Ho-
nolulu on Saturday, with reference to
the negotiations now pending between
Japanese and Hawaiian authorities.

—

TROUBLES AT HOME.

YOKOHAMA, April 26.—A political
association with the avowed object of
overthrowing the present Government
is said to be in process of formation by
certain politicians and some of the
Governors who have been deprived of
their posts recently.

—

PLAQUE IN FORMOSA.

YOKOHAMA, April 26.—The Gov-
ernment sent further instructions to
Minister Shimamura by the China
which left for San Francisco via Ho-
nolulu on Saturday, with reference to
the negotiations now pending between
Japanese and Hawaiian authorities.

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YOKOHAMA, April 26.—The Gov-
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from relatives 12 years before starting usurping Hanoverians and the placing of Mary of Bavaria, "rightful heir of the Stuarts," upon the throne. In January last the White Rose League marched in solemn procession to the statue of Charles I and laid thereon a memorial wreath, an act that no other Government in Europe, except that of Great Britain, would have tolerated. It is regarded as a fine example of the easy-going nature of the British Constitution that no attempt should be made to stay publication of the Legitimist Kalendar for 1897, although it has been printed for the League in London itself.

"Two Japanese warships have been ordered to Honolulu, and we are somewhat anxious about the outcome. The Japanese are pressing in at such a terrible rate that we fear that when they get the numerical superiority they will expect political supremacy. They are a very ambitious race, especially since the war with China, and there is no telling what will become of our commercial interests if they gain a firm foothold."

"This should interest the people of the United States because they are 82 per cent of our trade and nearly all of our raw material. We are commercially a part of the United States. We have the same coins, the same language, the same judicial systems, and a visitor could easily imagine that he was in an American town. All the Hawaiian products that are brought to your country are received in American goods, and so it should be of some interest to the United States to preserve this trade. We get some things from Germany and England, but most of our imports come from America."

"The influence in Hawaii is entirely American. You know that it was an American mission from Boston that first took civilization to the Islands, and then our close proximity to California makes us essentially American. We have a system of compulsory education, and our children are required to learn the English language. The Hawaiian language has long since been dropped from the schools. We have an excellent class of American teachers, and we have no difficulty in getting them, because we pay a little higher salary, perhaps, than they would get at home. And it is a very common thing for the boys and girls to be sent to the American universities for higher education. They enter Yale College from our preparatory schools without conditions."

In referring to the Hawaiian feeling as to annexation to the United States, he said:

"We are almost unanimous in favoring the idea. The only ones who oppose it are a few royalists who would do almost anything to upset the present regime, and some of the planters, who are afraid of losing their contract labor. But in order to secure stability and permanence of government against foreign immigration and possible internal rebellion, we are willing to accept whatever laws respecting labor that the United States may enact. The property owned by the Government is worth a great deal more than the national debt, and if the United States would assume our indebtedness and make out papers of annexation, I am sure it would be a paying investment for her, and I am confident, also, that we shall some day become in reality a part of this great Republic."

"When the revolution was brought about recently, the secrets, of course, were all in the hands of the whites, but the natives acquiesced to all that was done. We do not fear another revolution because we have an organized citizens' guard, of which every household is enrolled as a member. There are stations in different parts of the Islands where the guard can assemble at the given signal, and so any indication of an outbreak can be easily quelled."

SHERMAN MAY RETIRE.

Secretary of State Shows Signs of Collapse.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A Times Washington dispatch says: Judge Day's selection as Assistant Secretary of State is believed to mean Sherman's early retirement, and Day's promotion to the presidency. The correspondent refers to the old charges that Sherman's failing memory renders him unfit for the post and declares that this has been demonstrated since his induction into office. The dispatch continues:

"Sherman's health is precarious. He has several times been detained at home when he ought to have been in his office busily engaged. The symptoms of collapse have not been absent. So delicate has been his condition that he has done little more since he took office than attend to personal and unimportant official matters. It has been a subject of remark about the department that business has come to a stand, and the condition of the Secretary has been referred to as causing the apparent stagnation."

Judge Day is surprised at the change of program for him. He probably knows now why the change is made, but there has been great delicacy at the White House about explaining how suddenly it became necessary to keep him at home, instead of sending him to Cuba. He had purchased sleeping-car tickets for Tampa, and was arranging to leave tonight when informed for the first time that he was to be made Assistant Secretary.

"Here in Washington there would be no surprise at the resignation of Sherman at any time. Day would then be ready to move into the higher place at a moment's warning, and that warning the administration is prepared to give almost any time. In the meantime he will take charge of all the important business before the department."

"Although there is some talk about the President's desire to conduct the department more in accordance with his own views than he believes Sherman would conduct it, it is understood that the unselfishness of the President is not on account of any disavowal from the policy he had marked out, but rather on account of his concern lest the ill-health and increasing infirmity of the Secretary would render him incapable of carrying out any policy at all."

A SWEEPING CHALLENGE.

Victoria's Right to Rule—Hawaii's Independence Attacked.

Amid the painful overtures to the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign there rings out one loud, discordant note. It is the bitter protest made by the White Rose League—the legitimist or Stuart party—against the Queen's sovereign rights. The Legitimist Kalendar for 1897 is a publication issued at the expense of the White Rose League and edited by Marquis de Ravigny. The League has as its avowed object the "expulsion of the

Pingree had Tryon arrested for conspiracy, but he was discharged on examination.

Tryon then proceeded against the Mayor for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, but the trial court directed a verdict for Pingree. The court now grants a new trial of the cause, and that is how the Governor is called upon to defend himself upon the charge.

BROKEN-DOWN "CONSTITUTION."

Not Worth the Money Appropriated for Her Repair.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 21.—Work has not, as yet, been commenced on the frigate Constitution, authorized by Congress, when it appropriated \$8,000 to be expended in making her safe to tow to Boston. Those in authority claim that \$80,000 would not fit her for sea, and that it would cost more than the appropriation to make her watertight. It is extremely doubtful, say the yard officers, if she ever leaves the dry-dock. Her rot has seriously affected her timbers. It is expected that the naval officers will refuse to tow her to Boston, unless she can be thoroughly repaired.

More Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

William R. Day of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Bellamy Storer of Ohio to be Minister to Belgium.

George M. Fisk of Ohio, to be second secretary of the Embassy of the United States at Berlin.

Huntington Wilson of Illinois, to be second secretary of the Legation at Tokyo, Japan.

Thomas R. Purnell, to be District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Edward G. Bradford, to be District Judge for the District of Delaware.

Cassius M. Barnes of Oklahoma, to be Governor of Oklahoma Territory.

Frank C. Deckbach, to be Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Wash.

New Ocean.

The Philadelphia Record says that the cost and expected speed of the Oceanic, the White Star liner, whose construction has just begun in the Queen's Island Yard, have both been greatly overrated. Her length will exceed that of the Great Eastern seven feet (not 25, as erroneously stated); her gross tonnage will exceed 17,000 tons, she will be propelled by three screws and the indicated horse-power will be about 45,000, or 15,000 for each set of engines, which cannot possibly give her a speed of 27 knots, as stated, although there is little doubt that this new ocean greyhound will greatly surpass all her predecessors in speed.

Color Photographs Shown.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 21.—Some photographs in colors of nature were exhibited on Broadway today. They were taken in France by the recently discovered process of Villiette Chassagne of Paris, and while coloring methods are used they are remarkably successful efforts in this new field of photography. All sorts of views are reproduced, and the most minute variations in color indicated the completed photograph. The color of the flesh, varying shades of foliage and colors of jewels or metals are distinctly shown.

Manitoba School Controversy.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 25.—It is reported that Papal Ablegate Del Val has adversely decided the Government's settlement of the Manitoba school question. It is authoritatively stated that the Minister of Public Works, Farte, will on this account champion the immediate dissolution of Parliament and appeal to the public to endorse the agreement entered into with the Manitoba authorities.

Unemployed on Hampshire.

STOCKTON, Cal., April 23.—The army of the unemployed has returned to Stockton. It had been in Lodi all day, and despite the earnest efforts of the citizens of that place to get the idlers to move eastward they sturdily refused to do so. At 10:30 o'clock this afternoon they seized a freight train pulled into Lodi, and they are now on it. The men intend to remain on this train until they are arrested or taken on to the East, whither they claim they want to go.

MacLaren's Anniversaries Fall.

LONDON, April 28.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod, held today at Sunderland, the Business Committee decided to reject the petition, containing charges of heresy, which had been presented against the Rev. John Watson, D. D. (Ian MacLaren).

EFFECT OF LEGISLATION.

Sugar Imports Into United States Have Increased.

The Louisiana Planter quotes the New York Shipping List in a statement of the increase in sugar importations because of the proposed change in the tariff, as follows:

The effect of the proposed increase in the tariff upon the market for both raw and refined sugars has been very noticeable, especially in regard to the former, the demand for which was stimulated by the desire to secure supplies before the full effect of the measure was felt. Under the influence of the increased demand, values of domestic refined sugars were forced up almost to a parity with what the imposition of the duty would have justified.

The action of the Dominion Government in making a reduction in the duties on the goods coming from Great Britain has accordingly brought forth a protest from these other countries.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 29.—Today, after a three years session, the fourth general election in Nova Scotia was held. On each occasion the Liberals have triumphed, today's victory for them being the most signal of all. Out of eighteen counties, sending thirty-eight members to the Assembly, the Conservatives succeeded in electing only five members—possibly six. The city of Halifax gives the largest Liberal majority ever polled by that party.

PINGREE MUST STAND TRIAL.

Michigan's Governor Prosecuted by a Man He Accused.

LANSING, (Mich.), April 28.—The Supreme Court has decided that Governor Pingree must stand trial on a charge of malfeasance prosecution, preferred some time ago by James E. Tracy, a former secretary of the Detroit Fire Commission. While Mayor of De-

troit Pingree had Tracy arrested for conspiracy, but he was discharged on examination.

Tryon then proceeded against the Mayor for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, but the trial court directed a verdict for Pingree. The court now grants a new trial of the cause, and that is how the Governor is called upon to defend himself upon the charge.

Until the April 8 period the aggregate receipts from January 1 to the dates mentioned were less than for corresponding periods in 1896, the decrease being as follows: March 18, 43,123 tons; March 25, 58,672 tons; April 1, 37,483 tons; but the enormous receipts during the seven days ending April 8 more than made up the difference and showed a balance of 5,382 tons in favor of the 1897 period, while the following week brought up the increase over 1896 to 38,642 tons.

Arrivals of refined sugars for the same time have increased also, the amounts being 17,735 tons for 1897, and 13,172 tons last year, a difference of 4,561 tons.

If the extensive preparations now under way for cultivating sugar beets are carried out, the largely increased crop of domestic beet sugar next autumn will naturally cause a proportionate decrease of the imports of foreign raw sugar. If the proposed tariff on sugar is maintained, it is predicted that sugar beets will be the leading crop of the Western and Pacific Coast States.

There are now seven beet-sugar factories in the United States in successful operation, and four or five more are either building or have been projected.

The fact that so many new factories are to be started proves conclusively that the beet-sugar industry has been a success, and that capitalists are willing to invest money in the business. The production of beet sugar in the United States last year was 40,000 tons, which is double the yield of 1893.

The Western enthusiasts

say that they will not stop until the whole consumption of sugar is produced in the United States. They rely, of course, upon a satisfactory tariff duty, and that is where the "if" comes in. The farmers of nearly all the Western States are eager to enter upon the cultivation of sugar beets as a welcome change from unprofitable grain crops; but factories must be built capable of handling the beets grown, and capitalists are directing attention to that channel of investment in the hope of receiving sufficient encouragement from the Government.

TRAMWAYS ACCIDENT.

Young Man Collides With Telephone Pole and is Severely Cut.

William Mass, a visitor, met with a painful accident while riding in on a tram car from Waikiki last night. He boarded the car at the terminus, and, being crowded, he stood on the foot rest, which runs along the side.

A few minutes afterward Mass started to walk along the rest, in order to pay his fare, but before getting to the front platform his head came in contact with a telephone pole, resulting in an ugly flesh wound on his cheek and another in the back of his head, where he struck the ground. He was picked up by some passengers and taken to his home. Besides the wounds on his head, Mr. Mass suffered considerably from injury to his spine.

According to the newspapers an Ohio husband became the angry father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped that he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

MUSLIN

The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately fin-



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75

Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50

Chimise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1

7 yards for \$1

Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has a hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$1.00, and from

up to \$1.50.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO. (Limited).

Family, Plantation and Shop Stores Supplied

New

THAT STATEMENT

Answer to Mr. Spreckels' Interview on Hawaii.

WAS PROBABLY MISINFORMED

Some Statistics Are Incorrect.

Oxnard Has Not Sold His Beet Sugar Interests in California.

The "Financial Letter" answers some of the statements made by Mr. Claus Spreckels in the San Francisco papers on Hawaiian affairs. The "Financial Letter's" article is in part as follows: Mr. Spreckels says: "At the present time the balance of trade between the United States and Hawaii is \$8,000,000 per annum, and no effort is made by the Hawaiian Government to encourage more trading with the United States. On the contrary, everything that is done tends to the encouragement of trade with other countries—notably Canada, Germany and England. They have even withdrawn the subsidy formerly paid to the Oceanic Steamship Company, an American line which has done more to develop the islands than any other transportation company."

Commenting upon this statement, it is clearly shown by official and well established data, that from 1875 to 1895 the American net profits under the operations of the treaty amounted to over thirty-four million and a half dollars. It is true that the Hawaiian Government has withdrawn the subsidy to the Oceanic Steamship Company, but for cogent reasons foreign to the present issue. He further states:

"I noticed a statement in one of the local papers that our commerce with Hawaii was a great factor in giving employment to American vessels, and that the American shipping engaged in this traffic has a valuation of \$18,000,000. Any one who will take the trouble to look over the Custom house records can learn for himself that the value of all vessels carrying between this port and Hawaii will not exceed \$2,000,000."

The advocates of reciprocity have never claimed that the value of shipping engaged in the Hawaiian trade is more than \$1,000,000, but it is a fact that the Oceanic Steamship Company, of which Mr. Spreckels represents the controlling interest, has a capital of two and a half million dollars, of which \$1,812,500 has been actually paid in. Add this to the value of the large number of Pacific Coast vessels, and ships owned on the Atlantic Coast, which have participated in transportation benefits and the aggregate will largely exceed the figures quoted. We must therefore assume that Mr. Spreckels on this point also has either been misquoted or misinformed.

Referring to his contention that the Watsonville and Salinas factories will be able to supply sugar enough to meet the demands of the Pacific coast, and as far East as Chicago, it might be well for him to inform the public when such an event will take place, for he must be aware that the most ardent advocates of the beet sugar industry regard this event to be very far distant.

Mr. Spreckels makes the further statement that more refineries will be established in California to foster the beet sugar industry, which is presumably to be brought about by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. When the fact is considered that Mr. Spreckels has admitted that the Sugar Trust has now an interest in the Watsonville factory, and that this factory is selling its products to the Western Sugar Refinery, of which one-half is owned and controlled by the Trust, it is logical in the light of the past operations of the same Trust, that they will encourage the erection of independent refineries, and thus curtail their own earnings. He speaks of the employment in California of additional thousands of people, but there is every reason to believe that the Trust will not grant an application for pardon.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland of this village states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland to the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Palm Balm, and instead of giving for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly, and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she has used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. L.

ALMOST A PARADOX.

The longest way around is sometimes the shortest way. Some years ago two English ships were repairing a telegraph cable near Bombay. The two ships were too far apart to communicate with each other, so one of them held up a signal to communicate with Bombay, the other having the sea end, which was connected with Aden. It became necessary for the two ships to communicate with each other, so one of them telegraphed to Bombay and then to Aden, and the other from Aden around to Bombay. Thus as a speedy means of sending messages a half mile they were around by a route nearly 4,000 miles in length.

OXNARD HAS NOT SOLD OUT. He Rescues His Factory and is Still Opposed to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Although Spreckels has sold an interest in his factory at Watsonville to the Sugar Trust, I do not think the latter will secure control of the beet-sugar

production on the Coast. The China factory has not been sold, nor has there been an offer for any of its stock been received by myself or any of the stockholders."

Henry T. Oxnard, president of the China factory, so stated his position today, after reading an interview with Spreckels printed this morning, telling of the success of the secretary of the trust, Seales, on the Coast. Oxnard continued: "The China factory, owned by myself, my brothers and Messrs. C. and D. Kellipio, will continue to be run as an independent refinery. In addition, the Anaheim factory, when finished, I think will not be sold. The Alvarado concern, owned by San Francisco people, is not for sale, I understand. The only other beet-sugar factories in the country are two owned by us in Nebraska, a small one in Wisconsin, which started this year, and one of small capacity in New Mexico. Whether these latter could be bought I do not know, but they would cut little figure in controlling the production of the country, at any event."

Oxnard, who is opposing the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, as a representative of the beet-sugar producers of the United States, is hopeful that the Senate committee will act on this subject in the pending tariff bill. He predicts that there will be no more capital put into the beet-sugar business in California unless this treaty, which he thinks places in direct competition so great a quantity of free sugar produced at so slight a margin over the beet sugar, and thus hinders the progress of development, is abrogated.

CHINESE IN BEET FIELDS.

Trouble Over Asiatic Laborers in California.

SANTA ANA, Cal., April 25.—The little sugar beet town of Alamitos, in this county, promises a genuine sensation if the 50 Chinese who have been imported by the beet sugar company to this beets do not pack up bag and baggage and seek pastures new. During the past week the beet company could not secure help enough in the beet fields, and consequently brought half a hundred Chinese from Los Angeles and set them to work. Today the Mongolians were ordered to leave by an organization of white laborers or suffer the consequences.

Sheriff Nichols was sent for, but when he arrived everything was quiet. It is believed, however, that unless the Chinese leave there will be a repetition of the trouble at Chino some time ago. The beet company people say they only want their work done, and if white men can be secured they will gladly give them the preference, but if they cannot be secured Chinese will be employed and protected in their work at all hazards.

TO RAISE SUGAR BEET.

Capitalists Organize to Operate in Northwestern Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 26.—Five local capitalists have organized the Toledo Sugar-Beet Company, with a paid-up capitalization of \$400,000, for the sugar-refining business and cultivation of the sugar beet in Northwestern Ohio. The names of the capitalists are withheld pending the filing of the incorporation papers, but one of them who admitted the company's formation, said:

"The new company has been carefully studying the soil conditions of Northwestern Ohio, and the Agricultural Bureau has furnished us experimental reports to the effect that our soil and seasons are both admirably adapted to sugar-beet cultivation."

It is also said that an expert from Oxnard's California refinery has given the company all the necessary information regarding the construction of a plant.

WILL HE GO TO PRISON?

Sugar Trust Chapman's Fate Rests with the District Attorney.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—No action has yet been taken by District Attorney Davis toward enforcing the sentence passed upon Elverton Chapman, the contumacious Sugar Trust witness who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and to be imprisoned for 30 days. The District Attorney has not yet had an opportunity to read the decision of the Supreme Court, denying the petition for release, as the opinion has not been released by the Court. It is thought that Davis will enforce the sentence, and then bring the remaining defendants—Haveney, Seymour, Seales, McCutcheon, Schriener and Edwards—to trial. Counsel for these claim that their cases cannot be brought within the terms of the Supreme Court decision, but the Chapman case has all along been held to be a test one, and it is believed that the President will not grant an application for pardon.

Mr. Spreckels makes the further statement that more refineries will be established in California to foster the beet sugar industry, which is presumably to be brought about by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. When the fact is considered that Mr. Spreckels has admitted that the Sugar Trust has now an interest in the Watsonville factory, and that this factory is selling its products to the Western Sugar Refinery, of which one-half is owned and controlled by the Trust, it is logical in the light of the past operations of the same Trust, that they will encourage the erection of independent refineries, and thus curtail their own earnings. He speaks of the employment in California of additional thousands of people, but there is every reason to believe that the Trust will not grant an application for pardon.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MAY 18, 1897.

LARGE TYPE.

An evening contemporary, with a quiet side slap at Commissioner Fitzgerald's efforts to send white labor to this country, suggests that there are already thousands of white laborers here who form an unemployed multitude. It is also pointedly remarked that the conditions respecting both pay and treatment are of such a disagreeable nature as to cause this unemployed multitude to shun work upon the plantations. Our contemporaneity makes a pretty bold statement; and we are by no means inclined to believe that it can furnish data to prove its case. The unemployed multitude is not very much in evidence unless Japanese students are figured in the lot. We deny the statement on the same authority that it is made—the opinion of three of four men, possibly more.

Before individual opinions go forth and are accepted as fact we would suggest that the Labor Commission give the matter attention and secure positive data. It cannot be denied that the people of this country are very much in the dark regarding the conditions of labor. The number at work on the plantations is known also the number of contract and free laborers, but outside the plantations a dismal ignorance of exact conditions exists that might be classed as criminal ignorance. There has been no study of the situation, no investigation that pried into the details of the labor market outside the plantations. One man says the country is full of unemployed labor and another says it is not. Appearances favor the statement of the latter, but while men continue to deal in generalities they can prove nothing.

The Labor Commission has been appointed and sufficient time has elapsed for the members to have begun their task. We trust that the absence of Mr. Armstrong will not be considered cause for delay. The majority of the Commission is here and there is no reason why the work should not be started promptly.

The assertion that Mr. Fitzgerald will recruit his laboring forces from Castle Garden graduates, not from real, respectable American labor is a lie. A lie raised with an intent to do injury, before an honest trial has been given. The same statement was made in California when Mr. Fitzgerald began his work there. He was told that white labor had been tried and proved a failure, that the men who came from the ranks of the unemployed were but freed tramps and good-for-nothings generally. Mr. Fitzgerald proved however, that the secret of previous failures was in the selection of the men. By careful selection, by turning away the tramps and sending only the honest and respectable laborers, he made a success of the movement. Had proved otherwise, Hawaii has reason to expect the same treatment from Mr. Fitzgerald. The worst criminal is supposed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Certainly the good intentions of the California Commission of Labor should be given the same chance even by his worst enemies. If a spark of fairness exists among the "it-can't-be-done" individuals of this community let them show a little of it.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

In a recent interview which a representative of this paper had with Minister Shimamura, he said that his government had always

taken the view that Hawaii is a ward, so to speak, of Japan's great friend and neighbor, the United States. Similar statements and intimations from Japanese representatives at home and in Washington have, from time to time, appeared and are tantamount to official denials of any thought on their part of attempting to interfere with Hawaiian affairs. It may be taken for granted then that idle rumors of this kind must be dismissed; and, therefore, the Hawaiian Government can approach the recent difficulties without fear, and with entire candor.

We must not be unmindful of the fact that the United States has stood as a kind of guardian of Japan, since her entrance into the great family of nations. From the time of Commodore Perry, the great naval diplomat and Townsend Harris, the first United States Consul-General, to the present day, America's representatives in Japan have stood as a bulwark against the rapacity and domineering spirit of certain European nations. And now that Japan has grown strong; that through many trials and tribulations and mortifications she is amply able to assert her independence, and to break no interference with her domestic affairs, she will not forget the kind offices of the nation that befriended her when she was weak.

TOUGHS IN TRANSVAAL.

Time, the universal panacea for political troubles, is not doing its usual good work in the Transvaal. In fact the relations between the Boer and the Boer are quite as unpleasant as in the days immediately following the Jameson raid and rumors of war are obtaining over increasing currency. Facts brought out in the investigation of Dr. Jameson's action were not of a character to counteract the idea that the British colonial officers were entirely uninterested in the attack upon President Kruger and his sturdy followers. The Jameson raid is admitted on all sides as a most colossal blunder.

On the other hand there seems to be no disposition to forget the past and submit quietly to the arbitrary ruling of the Boer republic.

The transfer of British troops to the Transvaal, as well as rumors regarding British control of Delagoa bay serve to keep the Boers on their mettle, ever watchful for intrigues of British citizens and British officials. It seems hardly probable that the present condition can long exist. The present high tension of feeling is causing the contending factions to go to extremes. Rumor to business interests in the natural resultant and when pocket books are touched the trouble usually begins in earnest. President Kruger is not pursuing a magnanimous course of action and we do not know that it could be expected in view of his previous experiences. Self preservation is the first law of nature.

Fear of the designs of Great Britain is at the bottom of the difficulty and the Englishmen of South Africa seem to be responsible for keeping this suspicion alive. The trend of English expression is, how to overthrow Boer rule, not how to pacify the anti-Boer sentiment. No less an authority than Sir James Stewart announces that concessions to Afrikanders have their limits. A correspondent of the London Economist asserts that the inability to secure reforms is due to a lack of cohesion of British capitalists interested in mining. These people wrangle among themselves, sometimes supporting the republic and sometimes condemning it.

On the whole it is not to be wondered that the hard headed Boers become suspicious of the mining interests and form mistaken ideas of British intentions. The Boers are kept at fighting pitch and the following from a

Pretoria publication is fair proof that a trial of strength would be received as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty: "We have tried to be civil, but civility is evidently thrown away upon them. Luckily we are better prepared for a struggle than ever before. We have rifles enough and ammunition enough at Pretoria to arm every Afrikander in the Cape Colony, while in 1880 we were forced to rely, in many instances, upon the ammunition we could take from the enemy. We are convinced that England can not hope to make an impression with less than 60,000 men—and that is more than England can spare."

BEET SUGAR AND WHITE LABOR.

The occasional reports from California that Asiatics have been given employment in the sugar beet fields is not altogether pleasant food for thought on the part of those in this country seeking to secure a larger proportion of white laborers on the plantations. Some of our good citizens seem to think the action of California justifies us in shouting across the water, "You're no better than we are, what you're giving us." The temptation in this direction is of course a strong one.

The beet sugar magnates are

simply giving a practical illustration that they are sharp after the dollars and cents; that their howl for the greater protection of a new and growing industry is based quite as much on their desire to fill their own pockets with coin as the love of the dear people. If these same beet sugar men happened to have their money invested in Hawaiian plantations they would be no more anxious for white laborers than some of our own planters are; they are inspired with the spirit of the age—get money, they have demonstrated the remarkable inconsistency which every large money gatherer believes to be one of the undisputed rights of a free born American citizen; they have shown the people who are watching them that their love for "the dear people" varies according to the amount of money that can be garnered from many into the pockets of a few specially favored individuals.

All this is clearly evident to the men who stop to think twice. At the same time the short comings of Californians are no argument for the same thing to be repeated in Hawaii. The people here can get what satisfaction they may from the foolishness of narrow minded men in other countries, but that doesn't help the situation. The pot may call the kettle black, but that by no means cleans the pot. By employing Asiatics the beet sugar men of the United States are simply knocking in the head one of their great and glorious arguments against the annexation of Hawaii. We have no sympathy to waste upon the beet sugar men in this case. We have believed their arguments against annexation to be prompted by selfish and dishonest motives. Now we know it and are quite willing that others should know it. But all that has very little bearing upon the white labor movement in Hawaii. Annexation or no annexation, treaty or no treaty this country has a problem of citizenship to face.

All the mistakes of all the beet sugar barons on this multitude spherical cannot wipe out the fact that our industrial policy must be changed if this country is to be saved from the aggressive and progressive Asiatic. Because some Californians want to send American civilization and American labor to the dominion bowwow furnishes no reason why Hawaii should fall into the same trap. The dishonesty and dishonesty of American beet sugar advocates

sought not and will not be accepted as a proper example for the people of Hawaii.

The Hilo papers are making numerous pointed remarks concerning a prominent Government employee who made himself conspicuous by offering an insult to the President of the Republic. We are not disposed to condemn a man for his personal opinions. When a man is honest and stands by his friends and his principles he is deserving of the highest respect from enemies as well as friends. But the individual whose opinions vary according to the views of the persons with whom he is for the time being associated, changing with every political wind that blows, that person should be branded as a renegade, not to be trusted in any camp. If the statements of the Hilo papers are true the individual referred to ought to have honor enough to resign his position. If he does not know when to get out he should be kicked out. Better deal with a sworn enemy than a man who seeks to shroud his malicious spirit under the cloak of friendship. This Government can afford to declare honesty of political opinion at a premium. There is no employee in any Government whose place cannot be filled as well if not better by some other person.

Improvements on the bicycle seem to be without end and in no place is the increase more in evidence than the United States. According to Cassier's Magazine approximately 300 patents for cycles had been issued from the patent office up to 1876. During this year invention revolved on account of the excellent exhibit of English cycles at the Centennial Exhibition. Since 1876, over four thousand cycle patents have been granted in the United States, and nearly or quite one-half of this number have been issued since 1890. In 1890, one assistant examiner of patents was able to dispose of all applications that were filed. In November, 1896, it required the labor of eight expert assistant examiners to handle the applications for cycles, and even with this force working at them, there have been lately one thousand applications constantly on hand awaiting action. At the present time, it is said, no country in the world is granting so many patents for cycles and cycle improvements as the United States.

As the time approaches for the Annual Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor to be held this year in San Francisco, the local societies ought to take steps to secure a good sized delegation to represent Hawaii. Of all the religious or political gatherings held in the United States there is no convention that attracts more attention or yields a more mighty power for good than this annual assembling of young people. It is the convention of the year, representing as it does the wide awake spirit of the nation, a broadening of religious thought and the activity of young men and young women in spreading through every nook and hamlet the uplifting influence of the sacred principles on which the true church of Christ is founded. Hawaii has several branch societies and is in duty bound to be represented by more than two or three stray delegates. It will be a great many years before the convention will be again held in a city of the far West.

Judge Hart takes this paper to task for not numbering the United States among the nations that look upon Turkish crimes with indifferent complacency. The sin of the United States may be equal to that of the powers of Europe, but it is worth while to remember that should the United States attempt

to bring the Sublime Porte to time it would be forced to face the assembled powers of Europe. Another fact worth noticing in this connection is the absence of the American flag and American troops on Cretan soil. While Americans may have declined to fight the Turk, they have never prevented any effort to throw off the Turkish yoke. The American policy has always been one of strict neutrality.

The New York Legislature has appropriated a million dollars for the purchase of additional lands in the Adirondack mountains, which insures the scheme of a great forest park in New York State. The real object of the Adirondack park is to preserve from spoliation the great water shed of the Atlantic slope. The State has already purchased over 700,000 acres and the last appropriation will enable the purchase of 500,000 more, the total cost of the park figuring several millions of dollars. The value of this immense region for park purposes is a mere bagatelle when compared with the protection of the great water sheds. In how many of the American States the devastating hand of the lumbermen has ruined the water supply for vast farming sections. The people of this country should keep a watchful eye on the forests.

Japan is an island empire. With no hold on the mainland, she has already annexed Formosa, and looks upon the Pacific as her natural field of extension. Save for acquiring, however, the great Chinese island, her growth of ocean interests has largely taken the form of sending out great bodies of emigrants to islands in the possession of European and other powers. Those enterprises are almost equivalent to colonies for her, since they give her markets for her produce and employment for her ships.

Accordingly, when Hawaii restricts

this policy she touches Japan in one of her most cherished undertakings.

What will come out of it remains to be seen; but the recent incident may

become a demonstration to us that we

cannot have rights over Hawaii without also assuming responsibilities.

New York Sun.

No doubt this plan (Representative Spalding's) would suit Mr. Dole and the "little handful" who compose his oligarchy much better than the other one if they could only be sure of keeping the upper hand in a full-fledged State of the Union. Two senatorships would be delicious plums for Dole and one of his associates. The arrangement would be agreeable to the fingo Senators, too, as they could count upon the co-operation of the distinguished Senators from Hawaii.

But Americans who look at things soberly will want to know what we would gain by getting territorial jurisdiction over the Islands to compensate us for taking in a population, not over 2 per cent of whom have any comprehension of our republican institutions.

They will want to know whether the acquisition is likely to be worth the trouble and the cost of keeping. They will want some good reason to reconcile them to so radical a departure from the policy which this country has pursued ever since the adoption of the Constitution.—Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.

Whatever the character of the dispute which seems to call for the presence of an American warship at the Islands, the desire of the people for closer relations with this country will not tend to minimize it. Before long this Government will have to determine what character our supervision of the country is to assume. It is not the part of good statesmanship to let the matter drift along until some unexpected incident compels instant decision. If it is to the interest of the United States to accept the responsibility, it should come to that conclusion and leave the question open to the freest and most unequivocal determination by the people. The American interests naturally and even commendably seek to have the Islands annexed, and there is every reason to believe they are sincere in assuming popular sentiment to be with them, but it must be kept in view that all our information on the subject comes by means which would be apt to unconsciously color it favorably. It is a very serious step to take, and its responsibilities would be increased if there should be any widespread dissatisfaction at the annexation.—Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash.

Jury Disagreed.

In the Boyd-Gandell breach-of-promises case, the jury remained out until 12:30 this morning, and then announced that they could not agree. It is said the jury stood 8 to 2.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come as quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

Sweet

and refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and regenerating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Refreshing

"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WATSON, Meridian, Yeoman St., Iowa, Michigan.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell.

Hood's Pills easy to take, 25-cent.

HODSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

We are now prepared to show the
Public as Fine a Line (if not the Finest) of

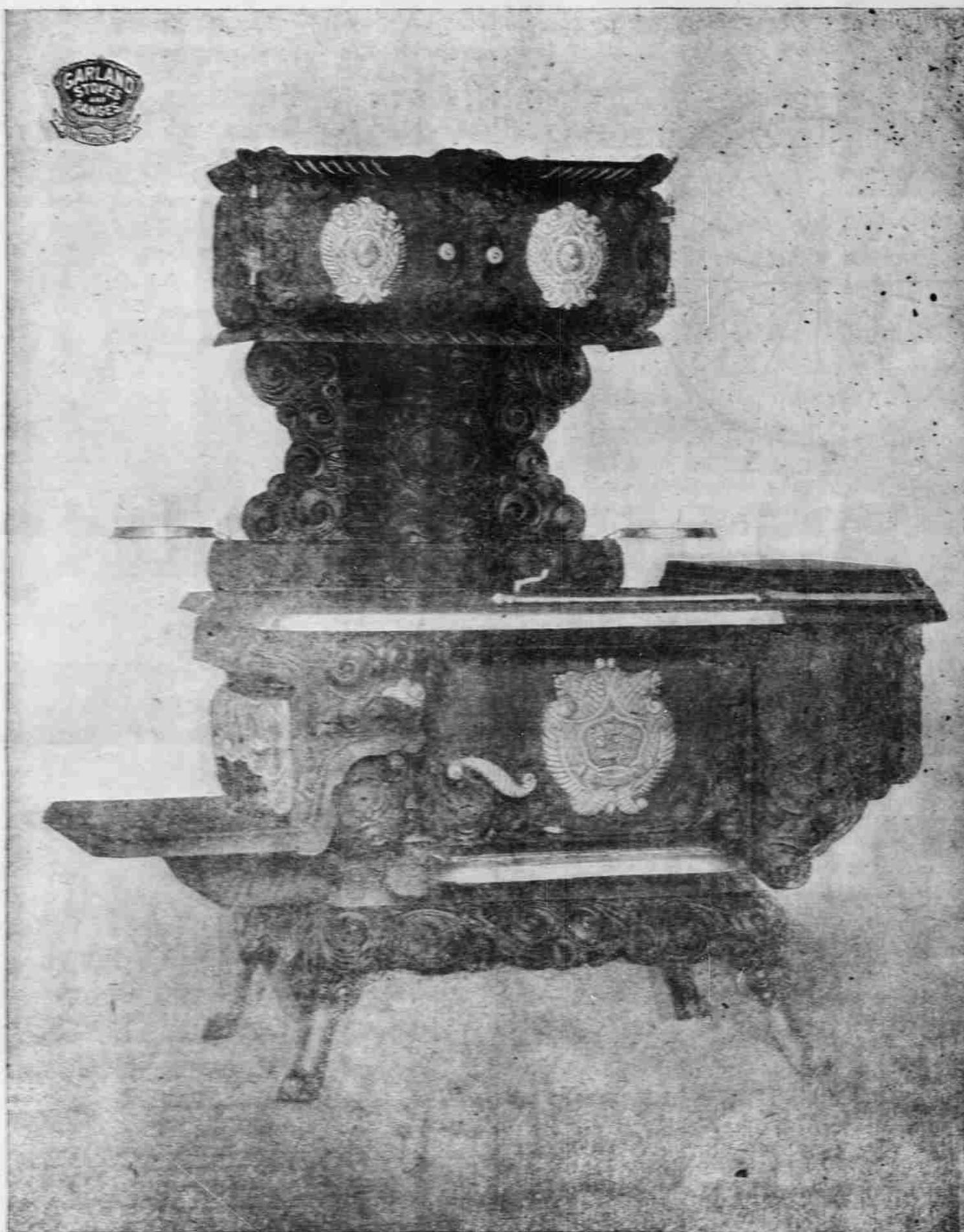
COOKING STOVES AND RANGES

AS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

..... MANUFACTURED BY THE

MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

Of Detroit,
Michigan.



EVERY STOVE OR RANGE GUARANTEED.

Please Call and Satisfy Yourselves as to the

BEAUTY,

QUALITY,

SIZE AND

PRICE.

We also have a large Assortment of House Furnishing
Goods, Lamps, Bird Cages, Etc.

WE TAKE PLEASURE AND PRIDE IN SHOWING OUR GOODS.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,
Household Supplies Department, Bethel Street.



A LONG TRAIL OF THE CRIMSON RIM LEADS TO SUCCESS

Read what has been done on a SYRACUSE BICYCLE and stands to-day as America's unbeaten record:



Crimson Rim Quality

is the supreme embodiment of the best in BICYCLES. It has not been the produced "in a hurry," it is not a hasty-scurry outcome of assembling machine parts. This famous quality is the fruit of the yearly experiments and the rigid tests and the useful improvements which always distinguished the SYRACUSE.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

QUEEN STREET, DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, HONOLULU, H. I.

PINGREE'S PLAN

The Potato Patch a Success in Detroit.

Poor People Got Food and Incidentally They Made Some Money.

The success which has attended the operation of Mayor, now Governor, Pingree's "Poor People's Potato Patch Plan," as it was facetiously called, surprised even the sanguine philanthropists of Detroit. The scheme has now come to be well known. A late San Jose Mercury gives the following account of the financial end of it:

DETROIT, Mich., April 2.—The Pingree potato patch scheme is still marching on. This is literally true; for this season the Mayor-Governor of Michigan has called to his aid the Salvation Army to co-operate with his potato patch. They were hot to do so, and the novel spectacle of potatoes and salvation will be seen and heard in Detroit's vacant lots.

The potato patch, to those who have only heard the name, without knowing the facts, sounds wild and chimerical, if not absolutely foolish. But those who come to Detroit to ridicule it remain to admire. Many have gone away, leaving subscriptions for the "potato patch plan."

Like all Western cities, Detroit has in its boundaries much vacant land. Acre after acre has been planted, which in all probability, will not be built upon for years, for the desires of the land speculators have outstripped the growth of the city. It was in the spring of 1884 that Mr. Pingree first cast longing glances on these unused acres, and, grasping the idea that if only the idle people and this idle land could be brought together, the city's poor fund, at least, would be spared, he appealed to the land owners for land and to others for voluntary contributions, in order to buy seed and plow the ground.

The plan worked and the poor people took hold. Though the planting was late, rains at just the right time, intermixed with the proper amount of sunshine, made about 400 acres—herefore given over to pasture land for stray cows and diamonds for amateur

baseball clubs—brought out a rich harvest of potatoes, beans, cabbage and corn.

The next year the city treasury assisted. The success of 1884 was repeated in 1885 and again in 1886. But while in 1884 the entire cost was met by voluntary contributions, those of 1885 and 1886 were paid for by the city, \$50,000 having been placed in the estimates for these years.

And well it paid. The entire sum thus far expended for the potato patches reaches nearly \$11,000, while the retail market value of the crops at the time they were used is estimated at the goodly sum of \$22,000 over and above the cost. And it is now thought that if the Pingree plan of giving people a chance to earn their own living had not been in operation, at least \$50,000 would have been necessary to be contributed from public and private sources to stave off actual starvation, while now the poor earn enough to one day. As the city grows to these municipal farms, they could be converted into parks and land further out secured for the potato patch idea.

peared in the inaugural parade. The very urchins in the streets vociferated "potatoes" at him. And he liked it, too.

But the potato patch scheme does not stop at the soliciting of land from its owners. Mr. Pingree has recommended that the city buy land adjacent to Detroit and have it fenced and provided with inexpensive storerooms for tools, seeds, etc., with an intelligent overseer or superintendent. Then the work which is now spread over six weeks could be done in a week, and the entire issue of lots and seeds confined to one day. As the city grows to these municipal farms, they could be converted into parks and land further out secured for the potato patch idea.

AGAINST RETROACTION.

Senator White Strongly Opposes the Clause.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Republican Senators, who are revising the tariff, have decided to drop the retroactive clause adopted by the House. They have been forced to take this stand on account of the position of certain Democratic Senators, particularly White of California. White recently returned from the West full of fight. "A number of prominent men residing in my State," he said, "would be practically ruined if this clause is enforced."

To Aldrich and Allison he said: "Unless you positively assure me this clause will be withdrawn, I shall fight the tariff bill at every stage and hinder its passage as long as possible."

After consultation with his Republican colleagues, Allison informed White that they had agreed to drop the retroactive clause.

White also intimated that he could not agree to the demands of the sugar trust for an ad valorem duty.

BEAU NASH.

Beau-Nash—Richard Nash he was christened—was one of the oddest figures in fashionable England during the last century. In 1794 Nash was created Master of Ceremonies in Bath, and, under his vigorous rule society, before then disorganized, was forced to walk the chalk line of etiquette. When the Princess Amelia pleaded for one dance more after 11 o'clock, Nash politely informed her that the laws of Bath were unalterable as those of Lycurgus; when the Duchess of Queensberry appeared at a ball in a plain lace apron, worth 500 guineas, he respectfully untied it and threw it to a waiting woman. Such social despotism won him the title of the King of Bath and he kept appropriate state. Nash was born in 1744 and was educated at Oxford. During the latter part of his life he lived largely upon the earnings of the gambling table, although he received a pension from the town of Bath, which owed much of its prosperity to his efforts.

THE IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

[For the Advertiser and Gazette.]
A lofty gateway in the mountain steeps
Shadowed and grey with wealth of
forest trees,
Bending their branches to the stri-
dent breeze,
Cradled afar off on the purpled
deeps,
Leads to the valley where the trailing
mists
Fragile and thin as gossamer are
drawn
Around the turrets, and float and
fawn
With hurried lips, by wandering sun-
beams blazed
Upon the shining foreheads of the
hills,
Bright with halos tipped with iris
gleams—
Resonant with the voices of the
streams
And low, sweet echoes of a thousand
rills.

Between the hills that pierce the azure
air.

The valley lies with balmy woods
enshrouded.

With ferns and grasses winnowed by
the wind.

And lofty spires bedecked with maid-
en-hair.

Like wandering islands float above the
haze,

And seas of pearl that inundate the
valley.

Rising and falling in the gentle gale,
Concealing all the flower-gemmed
forest ways,

As by the wave of some magician's
hand.

The clouds and vapors from the hills
are rolled;

What dream is this? The Paradise
of old!

A glimpse vouchsafed us of the Prom-
ised Land!

Embellished steeps from pinnacles to base
Overburdened with a garniture of
flowers;

White streams adown them drip in
shining showers,

In shattered foam of liquid chrysop-
rase.

Heavenward points the Needle's taper-
ing spire.

A monument of pre-historic days.

When all the valley was a tangled
maze

Of blood-red pits and rushing streams
of fire.

Now wavering lancets of the sunlight
slip.

Through thick-tined rafters of the
eddying leaves.

Where gorgeous blossoms climb the
forest eaves.

Steeped in the glamour of a green
ecclips.

Oh, valley ringed with never-fading
bloom!

1—AMATEUR—Tandem, Flying, Paced.

DATE	TIME	NAME	PLACE	DATE	WHEEL	TUBES	M. & W.
1/2 mile	50 3-5	Taylor & Hewitt	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 27, '95	Syracuse	"	"
"	1:08	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	1:21 1-5	"	"	Dec. 30, '95	"	"	"
"	1:47 2-5	"	"	Jan. 1, '96	"	"	"

2—AMATEUR—Quad, Flying, Unpaced.

DATE	TIME	NAME	PLACE	DATE	WHEEL	TUBES	M. & W.
1/2 "	34 3-5	O'Connor-Hamilton	Louisville, Ky.	May 25, '96	"	"	"
"	51	Coburn-Terrill	Denver, Colo.	Oct. 17, '95	"	"	"
"	1:15	Stone-Swanborough	Louisville, Ky.	May 25, '96	"	"	"
"	1:24	Dickson-Connibear	Louisville, Ky.	"	"	"	"
1 "	1:47 4-5	O'Connor-Rhodes	Denver, Colo.	Oct. 17, '95	"	"	"

3—AMATEUR—Flying, Paced.

DATE	TIME	NAME	PLACE	DATE	WHEEL	TUBES	M. & W.
1/2 "	1:08 3-5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 28, '95	"	"	"
"	1:15 2-5	C. S. Wells	"	Feb. 15, '96	"	"	"
10 "	1:41 4-5	W. DeCardy	Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 6, '95	"	"	"

4—AMATEUR—Standing, Paced.

DATE	TIME	NAME	PLACE	DATE	WHEEL	TUBES	M. & W.
1/2 "	35	Pat O'Connor	Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct. 2, '95	"	"	"
"	3:59 4-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Colo.	June 20, '96	"	"	"

5—AMATEUR—Standing, Unpaced.

DATE	TIME	NAME	PLACE	DATE	WHEEL	TUBES	M. & W.
1/2 "	41	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 25, '95	"	"	"
"	20:45	W. DeCardy	Louisville, Ky.	Nov. 6, '95	"	"	"

6—PROFESSIONAL—Competition, Paced.

DATE	TIME	NAME	PLACE	DATE	WHEEL	TUBES	M. & W.
1/2 "	55	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	Dec. 27, '95	"	"	"
"	1:22 2-5	W. W. Hamilton	"	Feb. 8, '96	"	"	"

7—PROFESSIONAL—Flying, Paced.

DATE	TIME	NAME	PLACE	DATE	WHEEL	TUBES	M. & W.
1/2 "	58 3-5	W. W. Hamilton	Coronado, Cal.	March 2, '96	"	"	"
"	1:38 1-5	"	"	"	"	"	"

8—PROFESSIONAL—Flying, Unpaced.

SCHOOL MATTERS

Commissioners of Education in Weekly Session.

VACATION BEGINS ON JUNE 25TH

C. D. Pringle Appointed to Kahuku School.

Miss Needham Granted Leave of Absence—New School to Be Built at Ewa.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education, yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. A. Jordan, Professor Alexander, J. F. Scott, W. A. Bowen and H. M. Von Holt. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Scott reported on the condition of affairs at Kaakopu School in regard to regulations, correcting the very bad lighting. The orders of the Commissioners respecting blinds, had been carried out.

Miss Ella Paris was made school agent of South Kona.

It was decided to make the closing day of the present term Friday, June 25th, and the opening of the fall term, September 6th.

Mr. Scott reported that Miss Peterson, of the Kaakopu School, was very sick, and would be unable to attend to her duties for the remainder of the term. The Board appointed Miss Cameron as a substitute in the place of Miss Peterson.

Mr. Scott spoke in regard to the time of certificates granted by the Normal School. He and Messrs. Townsend and Dumas had talked over the matter, and had come to the conclusion that three years should be the time, this being the same as the first-class primary certificates. The recommendation was adopted.

President Cooper reported that Mr. Richards, of Kamehameha, had called upon him and asked what standard would be placed upon certificates from that institution by the Board. President Cooper said that he thought that if the studies and examinations were practically the same as those in the Normal School, there was no reason why the Kamehameha Normal graduates should not be allowed the same privileges. Mr. Richards had asked that the boys be granted certificates without the regular examination required of people proposing to make teachers of themselves.

President Cooper then referred to a call he had had from Mr. Hosmer of Ono College. The latter had assured him that the Normal graduates of that institution would present themselves for examination along with others wishing to obtain teachers' positions.

The members of the Board seemed to favor this course on the part of the Punahoa graduates.

After further discussion on the matter the Commissioners decided to let the Deputy Inspector look into the matter and see just what studies and examinations the Kamehameha boys were in the habit of taking.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the understanding with Miss Laura Krown in regard to leave of absence, be continued.

A petition from Miss Needham, asking for a six-months' leave of absence, was read. Miss Needham has been in ill-health for quite a while, and petitioned the Commissioners on the recommendation of her physician. It was decided to grant the leave of absence of six months, dating from September 6th, the time of opening of her school year's work.

The recommendation of Miss Needham, Mrs. A. H. Turner was appointed to fill the place temporarily.

A communication from a carpenter, whose two boys are in Professor Scott's School, was read. The writer informed the Commissioners that he was too poor to pay for his children's tuition, and that he was already several weeks in arrears.

Two or three members said that they were acquainted with the man, and knew him to be a very worthy person. The two boys were bright young fellows, anxious to learn and with every prospect of a successful future before them.

The Commissioners decided to grant scholarships to the children for the remainder of the school year, on the motion of Professor Scott, and that the amount due for past tuition be remitted.

After this had passed the Deputy Inspector was instructed to look into the matter and in case the representations were found to be as stated, to grant the scholarships.

A communication from H. E. Wilson of Puna was to the effect that a truant officer was very much needed in that district. The children were not attending school. Many of the parents were keeping them at home to pound pot, because they were too lazy to do so themselves. Taking the matter into the courts would only cause hard feelings, and after speaking to Captain Eldarts about the matter, it had been decided that the best course to pursue would be the appointment of a truant officer. The secretary was instructed to write to Captain Eldarts, with a view to getting his recommendation.

A letter from Mrs. R. E. Burns asked that her sister, Miss Esther Pomeroy, be appointed to the position of teacher in the new school, to be established near Hilo.

President Cooper started to read a communication, which had been received through Attorney General Smith, but it was found that the wrong communication had been sent.

The Commissioners decided to offer to C. D. Pringle the position in the

Kahuku School, the rate to be fixed by the classification.

An original composition on "The Eagle," written by a native who had been a teacher for 14 years, was read by President Cooper. Originality was present in every line. Everything else was absent. In reading the composition, he came to the line: "God made all birds but the eagle," and then after a short pause, during which there were many gasps, indicated a comma and finished the line with "king."

Mr. Scott stated that he had received an invitation from Manager Ahrens to visit the new Ewa plantation, with a view to selecting a site for a school building and grounds. Mr. Ahrens seemed anxious that the site be selected while the little settlement is being built.

The Commissioners authorized the Deputy Inspector to choose the site, and the meeting then adjourned.

FOR GOOD SHOWS.

Hawaiian Amusement Co. Takes Fresh Start.

The Hawaiian Amusement Company got down to business yesterday and it looks now as though arrangements will be made to bring first-class attractions to Honolulu under its auspices.

The company has had a guarantee fund of \$1,000 on deposit in a local bank for some time past, but at the meeting yesterday this sum was deemed insufficient for the purpose and it was voted to increase the amount to \$5,000. This will be done by increasing the membership.

The matter of offering a guarantee to Nat Goodwin was freely discussed and it was decided to notify him by the Belgic what will be done. One of the members stated that efforts should be made to bring a first-class company here before September. "It is very nice to know that the Frawley's are to visit Honolulu once a year, but I do not think the theatre going public should be limited to that one engagement. The people will patronize any first-class show but they will turn their backs on a poor one. This has been demonstrated over and over again. From the support given other attractions it is reasonable to suppose that one or two companies could come here before the Frawley's arrive without interfering with the business of the latter company. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of some people to have the Frawley's get everything in sight and take an I. O. U. for anything that might turn up afterward. This is not right toward the masses, and should not be encouraged."

Another of the stockholders, who is taking a lively interest in the affairs of the company, called at the Advertising office last night to correct a statement in the issue of the Star.

"There was nothing said about a letter having been received from Mr. Goodwin, in which he demands a guarantee of \$6,000 for a two weeks' engagement. Mr. Goodwin is too much of a business man to make such a request of a community the size of Honolulu. He has not mentioned the amount of the guarantee in his letters to either Mr. Macfarlane or Mr. Scott, consequently, it was not mentioned at the meeting. Such statements in a newspaper tends to influence the people against bringing Mr. Goodwin and his company to Honolulu. I know this is true, for a gentleman expressed himself so to me this evening. Why it should have been so stated in the Star, when one of the reporters attended the meeting, and heard everything that was said, is beyond me."

It was decided to place the affairs of the amusement company in the hands of an executive committee, consisting of E. C. Macfarlane, F. M. Swany, H. M. von Holt, J. F. Brown and Robert Scott, the latter to act as manager.

PRESS WILL ENTERTAIN.

The Visiting Members of the Japan Press.

The members of the entire press of Honolulu have tendered a banquet to the representatives of the Japanese press, who came here by the Japanese warship Naniwa last week. It will take place at the Hawaiian Hotel on Saturday evening. This is the first time the newspaper men have organized to extend courtesies to their foreign colleagues and the affair promises to be on rather a grand scale.

Mrs. George C. Beckley has kindly loaned the "Helene" flag, and T. B. Murray the famous American flag of the league, to be used in decorating the rooms.

British, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese flags have been furnished by Captain Kurooka of the Naniwa. Wm. Taylor, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, volunteers the loan of number of potted palms for the same purpose.

Arrangements had been made with Theodore Hoffman of the Hawaiian Electric Company, for illuminating the old band stand at the hotel for the use of the Government Band, but Minister Cooper declined to allow the musicians to attend, the press being considered in the light of private individuals, and the long-established rule forbidding the use of the bands at private functions.

When every newspaper in Honolulu was included in the request, the committee will arrange to have the Royal Hawaiian Band or the National Quintet Club, whichever is available.

Alauau T. Atkinson, of the Star, will act as toast-master, and besides the visitors, there will be responses by representatives of the Hawaiian, English, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese newspapers in this city.

Circuit Court News.

The Boyd vs. Gandall suit for breach of promise was on all day yesterday before Judge Perry.

Judge Carter heard the case of Kanoa vs. G. K. Kaloponua et al. for ejectment, yesterday.

Henry Adams was granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Lucy Adams, by Judge Carter yesterday.

The jury granted E. C. Winston judgment for \$3,279.20, without interest, in his suit against the Hawaiian

Pork and Packing Company. The counsel for defendant noted an exception, and gave notice that he would make a motion for a new trial.

Ernest A. Mott-Smith has been appointed administrator of the estate of John H. Paty, valued at \$2,000.

W. J. Coelho has filed a motion for a new trial, partly on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and evidence and partly because of the sworn affidavit of J. W. Keola Kelki, one of the 12 jurors by whom the case was tried, that he had never taken the oath of allegiance, either to the Provisional Government or to the Republic of Hawaii, and for this reason was disqualified from serving on the jury.

E. C. Winston has filed a bill of costs, amounting to \$111.45, in his case against the Hawaiian Pork and Packing Company.

A petition has been filed for the appointment of William O. Smith as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Lois S. Johnson.

Mrs. Lilia Hanai'a has filed a petition to be discharged as administratrix of the estate of the late S. N. P. Hanai'a.

The Boyd-Gandall breach-of-promise suit will still be before Judge Perry yesterday.

Judge Carter heard more of the Kanoa vs. G. K. Kaloponua et al. suit for ejectment yesterday.

S. Benjamin Kanelihau, has filed his final accounts as administrator of the estate of J. P. Kuia and asks to be discharged.

Moses Aliona has withdrawn his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of Aliona.

Rosie Hopkins has withdrawn her petition for divorce from Edward Honkina.

The Arayal vs. Arayal case has also been discontinued by stipulation.

A. C. Pestana has petitioned to be appointed guardian of Antone Galaspao et al. minors.

It has been stipulated that the question of liability of certain legacies under the will of the late John Mott-Smith be submitted in briefs to be filed before Judge Carter.

AFFAIRS IN KONA

Japanese and Portuguese Cultivating Coffee.

Hawaiians Receive Chief Benefit of Government Road Appropriation.

KONA, Hawaii, May 10.—The interest in coffee is still on the increase. A great many Japanese are leasing small holdings for about 15 years at from \$1 to \$5 an acre, yearly, according to quality and location of land. The Hawaiians are taking quite an interest in coffee, but the Japanese and Portuguese are rather more enthusiastic.

These two nationalities are very economical and industrious. Most of these people were brought to Hawaii as contract laborers, but now many of them have comfortable little homes. With the influence of the church and the splendid free schools, the Portuguese will soon become valuable citizens. Their children have learned to speak English at the schools and the parents are learning it from the children. They are all Catholics, and Father Victor is kept busy looking after their spiritual welfare. They have large families, and marry very young, so that weddings are quite frequent. A Sunday wedding is a common event, as well as a great event. They go to the church early, accompanied by friends and neighbors, all on horseback. Those who have no horses, hire from the Japanese and Hawaiians. This long train returns from church to the home of the bride, and the invited ones remain for an open-air dinner.

Fine clothes and an excellent horse is considered the highest point of fashion among the Kona Portuguese. During the week fine clothes and fast, well-mounted horses are made fun of. The food of the Portuguese is bread, corn-meal and meat, or salt fish; that of the Japanese and Chinese, rice; while the Hawaiians keep to the poi and raw fish.

The Japanese do not try, like the Portuguese, to rise socially. There is no ceremony over a wedding like the Portuguese. In fact, it is hard to tell who of them are married. While they are of a social nature, being fond of games, their principal desire seems to be to live economically and save money. They are not addicted to opium, like the Chinese, but they rather like strong drink, though seldom indulging to excess.

The Chinese marry Hawaiian women, and they are kind husbands and very affectionate fathers. These peaceful, industrious people are the business men of Kona, and of all Hawaii outside of Honolulu and Hilo. All of the restaurants of Kona are managed by them. Though their daily food is rice, they know well how to make a big feast of roast pig, chicken, fish and fruit, when they have a wedding or other great occasion.

The happiest people in Kona, and perhaps of the earth are the Hawaiians. And why should they not be happy? They are a strong, healthy race, living in a delightful climate, in simple but comfortable homes, possessing land, which they lease to the Japanese or Portuguese, reserving enough for taro. Hundreds of the Hawaiians have small kuleana which they are beginning to cultivate for taro and coffee. The influence of other nationalities and the good roads are making them more active in this respect. None are in want or hard up. The \$90,000 the Government is spending in the construction of roads, goes mostly to the Hawaiians. These excellent roads improve their lands, and by working in

the construction of the roads they get the most of the \$90,000; because, on account of the close competition of the contractors, nearly all the money goes to the laborer. All the young Hawaiians speak English fluently. This is one of the greatest blessings the native enjoys. Through the English language he gets modern ideas, and becomes more ambitious, feeling that he can enter the learned professions, or rise to any position on the Islands.

The splendid roads which are being constructed in Kona, the delightful climate, the energy of the Government in encouraging the growth of coffee, and the success of coffee since the ladybug was introduced have caused a boom in coffee lands. A great deal of land has already been leased. All of this will be in a flourishing condition in a year or two.

While there are a few large plantations, such as Dr. McWayne's, Mr. Scott's and the Hawaiian company's, managed by Mr. Waite, most of the plantations are small, say, from five to 10 acres. At the present rate of prosperity, there will be a large, prosperous population in Kona within five years.

The Government made a wise selection in the appointment of Mr. Sungst as postmaster, as he is the successful manager of the telephone, and his place is central.

There is such a demand for lumber here that Messrs. Cockburn & Lindsay have chartered the Eva, of Seattle, and ordered a cargo of lumber direct. This firm has opened a branch store on the Holualoa road.

Mr. Cooper has put up a building for a store, and ordered a stock of groceries and hardware. There are now four stores within two miles, making Holualoa quite a village.

X. Y. Z.

"Diseased Hogs."

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly give me an opportunity of stating that I sold all my shares in the Hawaiian Pork Packing Company, so long ago as August, last year; since which date I have never had any interest in the company.

The suit of Winston vs. The Hawaiian Pork Packing Company was instituted to recover the price of a shipment of hogs sold by me to the company.

The remarks in yesterday morning's paper, headed "Diseased Hogs," have led many people to believe that I am either a large shareholder or a salaried officer of the company. I am neither.

E. C. WINSTON.

Warm Weather Needs.

The present periodical heated term is such as warrants greater expenditure of ice or more economy by the use of a Gurney cleanable refrigerator. This make is recommended by the persons who use it even more flattering than the manufacturers. W. W. Diamond, agent for the Gurney cleanable, recently sold a handsomely finished one to the proprietor of a Honolulu restaurant for \$180. He has others at \$20 that are just as economical of ice and with all the interior fixings. The Gurney cleanable is an improvement on the ordinary Gurney.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The officers and others in quarantine at Mauliola were allowed to come on shore yesterday.

The three cups won by the Myrtle Boat Club in last year's races at Pearl City have been ordered.

E. R. Stackable has been appointed regimental quartermaster sergeant, vice Fred Smith, resigned.

There is a rumor abroad about town that Captain Fitzgerald will go to Hilo as Port Surveyor and Pilot combined.

Judge Day, who has been appointed First Assistant Secretary of State by President McKinley is a nephew of Col. Z. S. Spalding.

A. Leibnroth, having recovered his health, has resumed his duties as advertising solicitor on the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and Gazette.

A whip is a good thing, but "money makes the mare go." A dissertation on young men in the Hawaiian Hardware Company's advertising space today.

The Chinese conspiracy case which has been postponed from time to time for the past month was again postponed yesterday until Thursday, May 29th.

British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes returned from Kauai on the steamer Kamal yesterday. Other passengers were: F. Gay and wife, Miss M. Hart and C. Gay.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Queen's Jubilee celebration was held in the Hawaiian Hotel last evening for the purpose of discussing ways and means.

Read the local testimonial to E. O. Hall & Son on the merits of the Perkins windmill, if you have any doubts about the kind of mill you are going to erect this summer.

Call and inspect the fine line of stoves and ranges at the popular Supply Department of Castle & Cooke, Limited, Bethel street. The sight is really worth a visit.

Henry Vida, of the Custom House, went to Kauai butts yesterday morning and succeeded in making a score of 47. After making three he set out for seven bull's-eyes.

News was received by the last steamer from the Coast to the effect that Walter Austin, who was here several months ago, broke his leg near the ankle, while at gymnasium practice.

POPULAR CONCERT

Success Attained at Initial Musical.

OPERA HOUSE WELL FILLED

Solos and Choruses Were Well Received.

Minister Cooper Deserving of Credit—Thanks Due Those Who Took Part.

The first popular concert by the Honolulu Choral Society was given at the Hawaiian Opera House last night, and was quite up to the expectations of the audience. The choruses represented a great deal of work, and the members and Professor Yarniley, who has instructed them, deserve great credit for the result last night. Much better effort would have been produced if the choir had been larger, but in Honolulu, "where there are so many social events to attract the musically inclined people, it is difficult to hold any large number together during the long weeks of rehearsals necessary to give a concert satisfactory to the people. The voices last night were not strong, but they were beautifully sweet and pleasing to the large audience present. One cannot expect to mass 50 odd Parrot Rosa's in a small community like Honolulu, and if any one went to the Opera House expecting a \$4 operatic performance for 25 cents they were disappointed.

As far as the choruses go, a mistake was easily made in doing away with the orchestra in Leslie's "How Sweet the Moonlight." So long as Professor Berger can be made to understand that the loudest is not the best music, it would be better to have the orchestral accompaniment. Ordinarily in Honolulu, everything must make way for the band, but last night was an exception, for the music by the orchestra blended well with the voices of the singers and strengthened them. Their weakness was demonstrated in the chorus without the orchestra. If the chorus had been twice as large the result might have been different.

W. H. Hoogs sang "The Troubadour" very acceptably, and was obliged to respond to an encore. Mrs. Temney, whose voice is "sweet and low," charmed the audience in rendering "For All Eternity," but the embarrassing wait before she began, through some person misplacing Professor Yarniley's music, was enough to cause a professional singer to lose her voice. Mrs. Temney is a strong favorite in Honolulu, and her appearance last night was a signal for a very generous applause. The violin obligato, played by Professor Yarniley, added to the pleasure of the song.

The closing number of the first part of the program was a composition by Thiele, and which is appropriately called "Kaleidope" for it affected people differently but to a number who haunted the lobby during the intermission it was a painful ordeal, requiring upwards of 40 minutes to pass a given point. Professor Berger can afford to let Thiele alone, except on long and forced marches.

In the second part of the program Mrs. Walbridge's contralto voice was heard to good advantage in a pretty ballad. She was liberally applauded at the close, but declined an encore. Originally it was intended that Mrs. Walbridge would sing two songs, but this was changed yesterday morning.

B. L. Marx received an ovation when he finished his violin solo and gracefully accepted an encore. His first number was Richfeld's celebrated "Spanish Dance" and the player's mastery of the instrument was far above the average amateur, but his second number, "Picarate," suffered by comparison. This is difficult enough at any time and requires continued practice even by professionals, and it was probably through lack of practice by Mr. Marx that occasional false notes crept in during his performance.

Especial mention must be made of the cornet solo by Mr. Kreuter. He played "Love's Dream," sung by Millars, in a manner which places him among cornet players several lines above the average who have appeared in Honolulu. He introduced in his number both double and triple tongue, and his execution was fine. He was obliged to respond to the generous applause accorded him.

The next number was a chorus from the "Bohemian Girl," sung by the Choral Society, and was much enjoyed. Balfe's opera is among the standard, and will live forever. It was like an old friend to the audience, and was all the more enjoyable for being so.

The responsibility rests upon Minister Cooper for having given the public an opportunity to enjoy these low-price concerts, but from the success of the initial one the responsibility should be light. That the people for whom the concerts were chiefly intended—those who do not feel like paying a high price to hear good music, did not attend in large numbers, is not the fault of the promoters. The music was there and the admission fee was merely nominal.

PHYSICAL DRILL.

U. S. Naval Battalion Makes Its Appearance.

Nearly 400 officers and men from the United States warships now in port, and commanded by Lieutenant Ingalls, landed yesterday morning and marched to Makiki baseball grounds for drill. The procession was headed by the flagship's band, which discoursed some popular music.

After passing through various military tactics, the men were put

through the physical drill, the commands being given entirely by the bugle, and the various exercises with the guns being to the music of the band. Loud and frequent applause was given during the drill. Quite a number of people occupied the grand stand and carriages.

At the close the battalion marched into town, halting at Kawaiahae Church, where they were drilled into scaling the wall. Many of the men were recruits, and the time made was, consequently, slow—much longer than by the crew of the Philadelphia, when on her last visit here. It is understood that these drills will be held every Tuesday. Those who can spare the time to attend at the ball grounds will be amply repaid.

KAU NOTES.

Items of Interest About Matters in General.

The Mauna Loa which arrived yesterday brought the following notes of interest from the District of Kau, Hawaii:

"Mauna Loa arrived on the 6th inst. with three tourists for the Volcano. The Ke Au Hou arrived in Honolulu on the 5th. Between the two steamers, Punalau and Honolulu were given quite a lively appearance.

"On Thursday night, May 6th, at about 8:30 o'clock, had a very severe earthquake, which was felt on board the Mauna Loa while lying at Honolulu. Reports from the Volcano give no change in condition of the crater.

"Dr. H. B. Gappy, the English naturalist leaves on Tuesday, May 11th, for a trip to the summit of Mauna Kea. He will try to reach Hamakua by descending on the other side. He will take a guide and two pack animals and has made calculation to be gone about two months.

"About a year ago the Advertiser was kind enough to insert in its columns an account of some recent visits made by 'Kaunauna,' the famous rain god.

"Yesterday, another party, conducted by Rev. Mr. Kinney and Professor Dale, and consisting of several ladies and gentlemen, made an expedition, with the object of propitiating the deity and obtaining rain. The god is said to have received them with a strong stare. Somewhat discomfited, the party wended its way homeward, and up to the time of writing there appears to be no prospects of the expedition having been undertaken to any purpose.

"We shrewdly suspect that the visitors made their offerings to the wrong god. The strong stare was probably given by some other than 'Kaunauna.'

"The Japanese circus is holding forth at Pahala. The members are being complimented with full houses."

HAWAIIANS LEAD.

Roster of the Honolulu Customs Service.

Deputy Collector of Customs, F. B. McStockier, has recently compiled a list of names of employees of the Customs Department showing the age, nationality and position of each employee, time of service and armed organization to which he is attached. The list is interesting from the fact that it shows the nationality of the men employed. Of the 48 in the service, 26 are Hawaiian, 14 Americans, 3 Germans, 1 Scotch, 1 Swede, 1 Portuguese, 1 British and 1 Canadian. The term of service varies from one month to 26 years, the latter being W. Chamberlain, First Statistical Clerk. The time of residence in Hawaii ranges from two years to the age of the man who holds the position.

The organization to which the office holders belong are divided. Nine are in the militia, 32 in the Citizen's Guard, 4 in the Sharpshooters Company, 2 in Mounted Reserve and 1 unattached. Only 7 belonged to the militia who now belong to other bodies and 2 of these retired in 1887 one in 1892, 2 in 1896 and 2 in 1894.

In supplying this data, Mr. McStockier said: "I was tempted to make up the list after the publicity given to the affair by the newspapers. If you will notice the list carefully you will find that a number of the men employed are for the purpose of guarding the shipping and it would be impossible to relieve them to attend to the duties of a military connection. I would enjoy reading Paul Smith's dredger list."

ANOTHER SINGER.

Judge Hart Would Have U. S. Reckoned in.

MR. EDITOR:—In this morning's issue of the Advertiser, when alluding to the affairs of Greece and Turkey and the "unchristianlike" action of the Great Powers of Europe, you say "Turkish crimes will continue and Europe will look on complacently as usual." This is a most unwarantable and outrageous statement. That the Powers of Europe have not seen their way to stop the wretched and corrupt governmental modes of Turkey is, apparently, only a similar condition, not peculiar to them, but obtaining also in connection with the great and also Christian power of the United States. Not only is this true, but it would almost appear as though the American Republic has, if possible, more urgent reasons for calling the Sublime Porte to a halt in its atrocious proceedings than have even the powers of Europe.

As there is a possibility that a very great many of us are not quite so well informed of the difficulties and dangers attending active interference in the Eastern question as, perhaps, are the statesmen of Europe, it may appear that, the cause of truth would be equally served by stopping short of asserting that "Turkish crimes will continue and Europe will look on complacently as usual."

In connection with the suggestion that the United States have, equally with Europe, cause for perhaps more than verbal remonstrance I would ask your further courtesy for a quotation from a letter addressed to the Hon. John Sherman by the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., founder of the Robert College, Constantinople. The reverend gentleman says: "The Sultan has seen that it is a safe thing to perpetrate ev-

ery indignity upon Americans and their property. * * * The nations, our own nation especially, have for two years been giving the Sultan carte-blanche to do as he pleases; and his pleasure is the extermination of all Armenians who will not Islamize, the expulsion of the American missionaries and the destruction of their property."

So, Mr. Editor, the Great Republic across seas has not only had thrust before her notice of the unnumbered sufferings of the Armenians, but also the announcement of indignities and wrongs inflicted upon Americans; acting under their treaty rights.

The United States Government has not seen it this way. It may be presumed, to materially mend matters, yet, no fair-minded man has uttered. In the spirit of what above is alluded to as an unwarantable and outrageous statement, that "Turkish crimes will continue" and America "will look on complacently as usual."

I am, sir, yours obediently,

CHARLES F. HART.
Honolulu, May 10, 1897.

FOR THE FOURTH.

Chairman of General Committee Chooses Sub-Committees.

George W. Smith, chairman of the General Committee, selected to provide fitting celebration for the Fourth of July, the third anniversary of the Republic of Hawaii, has chosen the following sub-committees which are requested to meet, form a program and estimate of expenses to be submitted at a general meeting to be held Thursday evening, May 20th, at 7:30 o'clock:

Finance—Andrew Brown, J. A. McLeod, W. C. Wilder, Jr., J. B. Atherton, B. F. Dillingham and Alexander Young.

Parade and Salutes—Maj. George F. McLeod, Col. J. H. Fisher, Capt. J. W.

CASTLE AND COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS

Pratt, Maj. George C. Potter, Capt. Paul Smith, Capt. C. J. McCarthy, Capt. T. B. Murray, Capt. John Kea, Marshal A. M. Brown, Lieut. L. T. Kenah, F. J. Lowrey, John Ena and D. L. Naone.

Decoration of Executive Building—George C. Stratemeyer, Capt. A. Coyne and Capt. J. M. Camara.

Sports—Maj. J. W. Jones, Capt. C. J. McCarthy, F. B. McStockier, C. L. Crabbe, Lieut. Ed. Towse, H. A. Willer, A. G. M. Robertson, Captain Lorenzen and T. M. Starkey.

Fireworks—J. A. Kennedy, C. B. Ripley, Capt. W. G. Ashley, J. S. Martin, W. H. Hoogs, Capt. Paul Smith, William Jarret, W. C. Roe and W. E. Rowell.

In a talk with some of the leading merchants of the city yesterday, it seemed to be their desire that the parade on the morning of the Fourth be made a greater feature than last year.

MICHIGAN STOVES.

Castle & Cooke Are Prepared for Business.

On page 5 of this issue will be found an advertisement of Castle & Cooke, calling attention to the celebrated Michigan stoves, for which they are agents. These stoves are said to be a superior article, neat in design and economical of fuel.

The firm has a large stock of the various sizes and different designs, from the small stove to the large range.

Reference to the half-tone cut in the ad. shows one of the large size with overhead warming oven and hot-water reservoir. Besides these conveniences, there are late improvements in draughts and oven-heating arrangements, which will be explained to prospective purchasers upon application.

The firm carries, also, a large stock of household supplies.

We take pride in showing our fine line of Ranges and Cook Stoves.

MONEY makes the mare go, is a well known saying. We have something that will make the sorriest old nag ever hitched to a wagon go at a regular racing gait and for very little money at that.

Our **Carriage Whips** can be had in almost any quality and price, from \$1 to \$3.50.

We have still a good stock of

Cart and Buggy Harness to suit the purse of anybody's we sell a first-class harness; for \$16 and then "there are others" better in quality, at \$25, \$30 and \$35.

Young men like to take

their best girl out for a drive,

and the beautiful moonlight

nights we are just now en-

joying, invite amorous

swains to go a mooning with

their lady loves.

We have a dandy looking

Dog Cart that is just the

thing for a drive around the

park; it is easy riding, com-

fortable, with plenty of room

for two. It is the only one

of its kind in Honolulu, and

as we are not in the carriage

business, we do not intend

to get any more, so you do

not run the risk of having

the same style as everybody

else. Will be sold very

cheap.

By the last Australia we

received a lot of **Brass Stir-**

rups, light and neat looking,

and besides carry a full as-

sortment of **Carriage Sponges**,

Chamois Skins, **Lap Robes**,

Bits, **Buckles**, etc., etc.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

HEALTH

BEFORE

WEALTH

PURIFINE

Has proved this to be false.

The many uses that PURIFINE can be put to, where most disinfectants are objectionable, has made it a popular and indispensable preparation among the Medical Fraternity.

The season when a disinfectant

should be used is now upon us, and

days are generally dangerous.

The old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is not a myth when you know that you possess a preparation that is reliable and safe.

It is generally conceded that clean-

liness comes next to godliness, but no

one will deny that

PERFECT

SMUGGLERS FREE GREAT COMEDIAN

Council of State Grants Pardons to Four.

Crew and Cook of the Henrietta Will Be Released Today.

President Dole, Ministers Cooper and Smith, and Messrs. Naone, P. C. Jones, Winston, Ena, Wilder, Ka-ne, Nott, Phillips, Kennedy, Robinson and G. W. Smith, secretary, comprising the Council of State, met yesterday afternoon to consider the application of H. W. Wheeler, J. H. Brown, M. Carnell, members of the crew, and Hoye, cook of the Henrietta, who were convicted in April, 1895, of importing opium, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 each and undergo an imprisonment of three months at hard labor.

The petition was signed by T. Rain Walker and others, and presented to the Council by Minister Smith, who, in reviewing the case, stated that Wheeler is quite ill. The petition set forth the fact that the men shipped on the schooner, believing she was going to Mexico, and that one of them was so much under the influence of liquor at the time that he had to be helped on board the vessel. Mr. Smith stated, further, that the prison inspectors had declined to act on the petition, because they believed it was a matter for the Council to consider.

The case had gone to the Supreme Court, and the fact that one Justice had filed a dissenting opinion might have some weight in the petition. The applications did not include pardons for the captain or the agent of the combination, and as their sentence, under the poor debtors' act, would expire July 11, they are now serving out their fine. The Executive was requested to grant the pardon.

Mr. Kennedy said the petition was dated January last. He would like to know if the Executive thought they would accept the pardon.

Mr. Smith replied that he was quite sure of it. Mr. Kennedy then said he would favor it.

Mr. Ena wanted to know who would support them after they were released.

The law stated that immigrants could not land without having \$50, and he believed the men should be obliged to leave the country.

Mr. Jones wanted to know whether the men were shipped as regular seamen or on a lay. If the latter, then they were as guilty as the master or agent.

Mr. Smith read from the records of the Supreme Court, showing the suit for wages. From this, he considered the men were sailors.

Mr. Kennedy then seconded Mr. Kennedy's motion. Mr. Winston seconded Mr. Ena's motion.

Mr. Ena said his was not a motion, only a suggestion. Mr. Phillips said if the men served their time they could not be forced out of the country, and he did not see why they should be if pardoned.

Mr. Smith said he had information to the effect that the men would be cared for and would leave the country.

Mr. Ena again said that his was not a motion; he merely asked for information.

The petition was unanimously granted.

DISEASED HOGS.

Evidence Brought Out in the Winston Suit

In the trial of the cause of Winston vs. Hawaiian Pork Packing Company, some facts were brought out which would bring a feeling of nausea to every lover of the American hog. The suit was brought to recover a sum due and in dispute.

Mr. Winston, it appears, was a member of the company, as well as a purchasing agent, and in the latter capacity became a creditor to the company to a considerable sum. The claim was disputed and suit was threatened.

Then Mr. Winston offered to compromise for \$150 less than his claim, rather than take the case into court. The pork company declined to make the compromise, and the suit followed.

Some of the testimony brought out a condition of affairs, bordering on the dreadful, at the hog slaughter house.

A Chinaman, who claimed an interest in the business, testified that when he saw a hog in a very sick condition he always stuck it, so as to save loss. And this diseased pork was sold to consumers in Honolulu.

In one of William McCandless' letters to the plaintiff, while the latter was in California, shows that there were sometimes evidences of sickness, even to the manager of the company, but, apparently, that made no difference; the idea was to realize on the hogs, no matter what the result.

Following are some extracts from the letter, signed by Mr. McCandless:

"Honolulu, November 21, 1896.

"Mr. Winston:

"Dear Sir: * * * The hogs have been wet a good deal of the time and have got the running at the nose but just as soon as see one a little of I run him in and had him killed so that is all that saved me from loss we had them well in hand be fore it began."

" * * *

If the evidence in this case could be published the demand for pork in Honolulu would visibly decrease.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. L.

Nat Goodwin May Play Here in July.

Greatest Comedian On American Stage After Jefferson—Arrangements to be Made.

E. C. Macfarlane is in receipt of a letter from Clay Greene, regarding the proposed engagement of the great American actor, Nat Goodwin, in Honolulu. Mr. Goodwin was here last autumn and played to enormous audiences during the one night he remained. To a reporter Mr. Macfarlane said yesterday.

"I had a talk with Mr. Goodwin when he was here, and he seemed anxious to come back and play a longer engagement. I wrote him a month or two ago, and by the last mail heard from Clay Greene, who is looking out for Mr. Goodwin's business. We have an amusement company here and people who will patronize first-class attractions. Now is the time for the company to make a success or failure."

"The Frawley Company is booked to appear in September, but that is too long to wait, when we can get a better attraction before them. Goodwin wants a sum \$2,500, and I am confident there will be no difficulty to secure it, for he has a large repertoire of plays, and a company of excellent artists, better, perhaps, than any we have yet seen, and as we have not had a dramatic company since December last, it seems to me that this is the time to secure the best obtainable when such an artist as Mr. Goodwin is ready to come."

"Why, the Frawley Company had a season ticket sale of nearly \$2,000 the first day. Goodwin should nearly double that amount. I am not afraid to guarantee liberally for a season of Mr. Goodwin, provided the amusement company will take hold of it. I have seen Mr. Scott, and think from what he tells me that a meeting of the company will be called before the Belgian leaves for the Coast. We must act promptly, for Mr. Goodwin wants to come here in July. If he does come, I think the largest houses in the history of the Opera House will be the result."

The night Mr. Goodwin appeared here in November last, the receipts were almost \$1,000 on the one performance, and this without a line of advertising, and with no previous announcement. It will be remembered that Mark, of the Frawley Company, claimed the Opera House, and demanded to let Mr. Goodwin use it until several representative citizens called on him and expressed themselves in a manner which left no doubt of their feelings. It was whispered at the time that there was a percentage consideration, also, before Mark would yield. It was 3 p. m. when it was finally announced that Mr. Goodwin would appear, and in less than 10 minutes the Hobron Drug Company, where the box plan was open, was crowded to its capacity.

The play presented was "The Gilded Pool" and it was pronounced by the press and public to be one of the finest plays ever seen. In the character portrayed by Mr. Goodwin he had ample scope for both the comedy and sentimental side of life. He stands today pre-eminently the successor of Joseph Jefferson.

ONE THOUSAND LLAMAS LADEN WITH GOLD.

Who doesn't like to read about buried treasure? Who hasn't dreamed of finding it? What delight suddenly to possess vast riches? Shining gold, sparkling gems! Things for which we have not been obliged to scheme or toil; that will free us from all need of scheming or toiling thereafter! Ah, let us not indulge such fancies. They make work seem like slavery and wages like pinches of common dust. Yet that such hidden masses of wealth exist there is no doubt. But where are they?

About four centuries ago the Emperor of Peru was a captive in the hands of the Spaniards. His people sent a train of 1,000 llamas (a small beast of burden resembling a camel) laden with gold to ransom him. While on their way, crossing the Andes mountains, the men in charge of the expedition heard of the death of the Emperor, and concealed this enormous treasure so effectually that not a trace of it has ever been found. Go and dig it up, and you will never again feel the sting of poverty.

But clap the brakes down hard on the wheels of your imagination. What was money to Robinson Crusoe? What would the wealth of Peru have been to Mrs. Jane Stranks, during a certain period of eighteen months that she tells about? Dust, my dear fellow, countless pinches of common dust. Here is the reason why—one more picture of that fearful furnace in which all earthly desires are melted into one prayer—"Oh, God, deliver me from pain!"

"In June, 1891," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis, which left me very low and feeble. I had no appetite, and the little food I forced myself to take gave me pain and palpitation of the heart. I had a weary, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, and was obliged to fight for my breath. I had a continuous hacking cough, and spat up quantities of thick phlegm. Later on I had 'got all over me, as it were, my hands, face, and legs being puffed up, and was in agony day and night. I became so weak I could not raise my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed."

"For months I lay perfectly helpless and almost lifeless, having to be lifted in and out of bed. Four doctors attended me for nine months without effect. Then they told me they could do nothing for me, one of them giving me a letter of recommendation to Guy's Hospital. At Easter, 1892, my husband took me in a cab to that hospital, and I was placed in the Mirim Ward, and examined by several doctors.

"At this time a hard substance

seemed to have formed in my stomach, which the doctors said was a tumor, and treated me for it. I got weaker and weaker, until one night the nurse told me that the doctors had said I was as bad as I could be, and would not probably live through the night.

"The nurse placed a screen around my bed, expecting me to die."

"Taking a slight turn for the better, I returned home, but was soon as bad as ever. After this I got a letter of recommendation from our landlord, and attended as an outpatient at Victoria Park Hospital. After being under treatment a month, I lost all faith in medicine and gave up taking it. I was now little more than a living misery. I was tired of life, and often prayed that the Almighty would take me. I now had fits of shaking so bad that the bed trembled under me. My head was full of pain that I thought I was going mad, and several times a day I lost consciousness."

"In this dreadful condition I lingered on until November of last year, 1892, when a book was left at our house telling of a medicine called Seigel's Syrup. I had lost all hope of getting well, but my husband would have me try this medicine."

"To please him I did so, and after taking it a few days I felt a little relief."

"My breathing was easier and my appetite revived. Continuing with the medicine, all pain gradually left me, and I gained strength daily. In six weeks I was able to go about the house and do light work, the first time I had done anything in eighteen months. I am now in good health, and able to do any kind of work. I owe my life to Seigel's Syrup, and wish my case to be made known. (Signed) Jane Stranks, 22 Gaywood Road, Hoy Street, Walthamstow, near London, April 20, 1893."

No words of comment can be too strong for a case so remarkable. We stand before it at loss what to say.

It is not a miracle, of course, although many a reputed miracle has been less wonderful. How is it possible that Seigel's Syrup could, with such apparent ease, have restored to health a person in so desperate a strait? Yet that it did restore her is certain. The facts have been thoroughly investigated and established beyond dispute. Mrs. Stranks was on the crumpling edge of the grave, and was then brought back to the region of health, activity and enjoyment. How was it done? There is the simple secret. The influenza left her whole system debilitated, as it usually does. Indigestion—which in the first place invited influenza—attacked her with increased power. Asthma, heart disturbance, nervous prostration, the inflamed and congested stomach, which was mistaken for a tumor, etc., etc.—all results and symptoms of arrested digestion—followed. The private and also the hospital treatment failed, because it was directed to the symptoms, not to the cause. Finally Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was appealed to, and responded by setting the digestive function in operation, expelling the poison from the blood, and placing Mrs. Stranks at the head of her house, a saved woman. But it was a marvel all the same.

As to that pile of treasure hidden in the Andes. We should like to have it. Oh, yes. No use saying we shouldn't. But as between riches and health—give us health. For what would gold have been to Mrs. Stranks the night she lay behind the screen—given up to die? Ask yourself that question.

Meeting of Rowing Association.

A meeting of the Rowing Association was called at 12 noon yesterday, in the office of A. G. M. Robertson, the president, for the purpose of talking over the matter of by-laws. There were present: A. G. M. Robertson, W. Love and Charles Crane of the Myrtles; George R. Carter, W. Chamberlain and W. E. Wall of the Heanians; F. Kruger, Cupid Kalanianaole and W. McInerny of the Lellians.

The object of the meeting was the revision of the by-laws, in regard to the races. After some discussion, it was decided to suspend the by-laws and leave the consideration of the amendments proposed by several of the members present until a meeting to be held Friday evening, May 14th, at 7:30 o'clock.

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TRAVELER'S VIEW

Mr. Goodhue Talks to the Springfield Republican.

MAKES A PLEA FOR ANNEXATION

Says Japanese Colonization is Rapid.

Hawaii Would Be a Valuable Acquisition to Any Country.

Charles L. Goodhue, who has just returned from a six-weeks' trip to Honolulu, says the Springfield Republican, is considerably impressed by the encroachments of the Japanese, and by the obvious fear of the people in Honolulu that Japan is planning to annex the Islands. He does not think that this fear is assumed for the sake of hurrying the United States into annexation, as some have supposed, and he believes that we ought to get possession of the Islands while they are to be had freely, instead of waiting till they cannot be had without fighting for them. The objections to their annexation he considers very slight in comparison with the advantages. In the case of Cuba, which he has visited half a dozen times, he thinks that annexation would be unwise, because of the character of the population, a Latin race speaking a foreign tongue. But in the Sandwich Islands the dominating white population is largely American, English is the language of business, and American gold and silver coin is the chief currency. The inhabitants come of good stock, a large part being descendants of missionary families. With Anglo-Saxon sense of order, they have established an excellent government, the city of Honolulu, with a population of over 20,000, is excellently administered, with efficient police, fine streets, good gas and electric lighting and the best of water works, of which Mr. Goodhue is an expert critic. In short, the Islands are already in a condition to be annexed without difficulty, and in his opinion if it is to be done at all, it must be done without too great delay.

To show the zeal with which the Japanese are colonizing the Islands, Mr. Goodhue mentions that just before he arrived in Honolulu a large number of Japanese immigrants had been detected while evading the immigration laws and shipped back, rousing strong animosity among the large and growing Japanese population, who at once appealed to Japan for redress. By the Hawaiian laws each immigrant is required to show \$50 on landing as proof that he is not a pauper. The transportation company makes a business of furnishing immigrants with the needed money as a loan, taking it back as soon as the immigrants are safely landed. When the fraud was discovered a careful investigation was made, and all that could be detected were sent back to their native land. It was on account of this difficulty that the Japanese Government sent a warship to Honolulu, to which the United States responded by sending the Philadelphia. The dispatches explaining the situation came on the same steamer with Mr. Goodhue, and the Philadelphia was immediately ordered to the scene.

The Hawaiian Government, as he points out, is quite at the mercy of the first aggressor. There are no fortifications of war or cannon, and any nation could control it with a single man-of-war. It is not surprising, in view of the threatening behavior of Japan, that the Islands should desire to get under the wing of a powerful nation. It is felt in Honolulu that Japan is casting covetous eyes on the Islands to its east, with a view to controlling and monopolizing the Pacific. One indication of this is the strong effort that is being made to get the carrying trade between the Orient and the United States. The great new Japanese line of steamers which is to be between San Francisco and China and Japan, beginning in May, 1898, is likely to have things its own way. It will probably absorb the Pacific Mail and the Huntington chartered ships, involving the abandonment of the whole steam-carrying trade of the Pacific by American ships. The subsidy offered by the Japanese Government for the extension of this maritime trade is so great as to make competition difficult. "No American or English steamship company can keep to the ocean in competition with it," said Capt. W. F. Merri, secretary of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, recently. With such magnificent projects in view, the importance of the Hawaiian Islands as the half-way house of the Pacific can readily be imagined.

BELGIC ARRIVES.

Anchors Off Port and Will Come in this Morning.

The O. & O. S. S. Belge, Rinder commander, arrived off port at about 1 o'clock this morning, and came to an anchor. Dr. Day and the pilot, together with Louis T. Kenake of the Post office, boarded her. The Belge was declared in quarantine. Louis Kenake came ashore alone in the pilot boat, with late papers from Japan. The Belge will come alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at daylight. Following is the report furnished by Purser Niswander: "Left Hong Kong, April 23; Shanghai, 26; Nagasaki, 28; Kobe, 30, and Yokohama, May 4.

Passengers for Honolulu: Dr. and Mrs. S. Asano, Rev. J. B. Lewis, Mr. W. R. Kin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Guymer, Mr. Morgan Davis, Mr. H. S. Kin and 110 Japanese, 314 Chinese.

SOCIETY

WHAT AND WHERE.

DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION May 13, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear; wind, light north.

The backing chain of the marine railway broke yesterday.

The dredger has started in to work again with a new cutter.

The Norwegian bark *Fortuna* got away for the Sound Wednesday.

The Kaala sugar was discharged into the Oceanic warehouse yesterday.

The schooner *Oceanica* Vance sailed in ballast for Puget Sound yesterday.

The Mauna Loa sails for Lahaina, Mauna, Kona, and Kau at 10 a. m. to-day.

One hundred tons of fertilizer from the Kalihii Works were sent to Lihue plantation on the W. G. Hall yesterday afternoon.

The steamer *Kauai* arrived from Kona about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She may go out to Lahaina for a load of sugar today.

The American barkentine S. N. Castle, Hubbard master, sailed for San Francisco yesterday, with a cargo of 13,994 bags of sugar.

W. A. Mackey has been promoted to purser of the Lehua. His former position with the Wilder Steamship Company was freight clerk on the Lehua.

William Johnson will go to the Coast on the next steamer to superintend the construction of the new Wilder boat. Ned Everett will act as shore superintendent during Mr. Johnson's absence.

The Kaala arrived from Oahu ports with her usual cargo of sugar yesterday morning. She brings the report that Kauai stopped grinding Tuesday and that every bit of sugar is cleaned out of the place.

The Mauna Loa came in from Maui and Hawaii ports early yesterday afternoon. She brought a small cargo of sugar. The Mauna Loa made a good run of something over 6 hours from Lahaina, including a short stop at Kaunakakai.

The British barkentine *Ensenada*, Toyes master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 64 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of 1,493 tons of coal for Castle & Cooke. Light winds and calms were experienced throughout the trip. The Reaper will load sugar for New York.

The American ship *Reaper*, Young master, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 77 days from Newcastle, with 2,073 tons of coal to order. Light winds and calms were experienced throughout the trip. The Reaper will load sugar for New York.

The six sailors, who refused duty on the steamer *Mokoli*, were brought up for trial in the District Court yesterday. One plead guilty to the charge of deserting contract service, and remained to work. The others went to jail. A new crew was obtained for the *Mokoli*.

The Gay & Robinson launch was discharged from the barkentine *Irmgard* yesterday, but in doing so she was thrown against the side of the vessel and a hole stove in her. She was taken to the Oceanic wharf, where a piece of copper was put over the hole and the water bailed out. The damage is considerable.

The American four-masted schooner *Robert Lewers*, Goodman master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 16 days from San Francisco, with the small cargo of 400 tons of general merchandise, for H. Hackford & Co. Light winds, with calms and pleasant weather was the experience of the *Lewers* throughout the trip.

The Susquehanna has on about 9000 bags of sugar as studding. She will finish discharging her ballast about Saturday and then she will be loaded as quickly as possible. A whole cargo awaits her in the Oceanic warehouse and on the wharf. The Susquehanna will take to New York a slightly larger cargo than the *Kenilworth*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Philadelphia, Beardslee, San Diego.

U. S. S. Marion, Greene, San Francisco.

H. I. J. M. S. Naniwa-kan, Kuro-oka, Japan.

MERCHANTMEN.

This List Does Not Include Coasters, Nor bark *Fortuna*, Mikkelsen, New castle.

Am schr Wm. Bowden, Fjeren, New castle.

Am bark *Newspoy*, Mollestad, New castle.

Ger bark Paul Isenberg, Whlman, Liverpool.

Am ship W. H. Macy, Amesbury, San Francisco.

Am ship *Susquehanna*, Sewell, Japan.

Am schr W. H. Talbot, Bluhm, West port.

Am barkte Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.

Haw bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco.

Am schr Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco.

Am ship *Reaper*, Young, Newcastle.

Br bark *Ensenada*, Toyes, Newcastle.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:

Schr *Novelty*, Newcastle..... Due

Br *Iolani*, New York..... June 20

Ship *Reaper*, Newcastle..... Apr 22

Br bark *Echo*, Newcastle..... Apr 22

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, May 11.

Am schr Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco.

Am schr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.

Am schr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Hawaii.

Am bark *Ensenada*, Toyes, Newcastle.

Am bark *Reaper*, Young, Newcastle.

Am bark *Ensenada*, Toyes, Newcastle.

Am bark *Reaper*, Young, Newcastle.